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Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1792.

[Whole No. 434.]

Treasury Department,

August 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghuque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghuque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illinois River.

At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Ouitanon, and at Ouitanon.

At any place or places from Ouitanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tennessee to Occochappa or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.

At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,

One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION.

Concerning the national industry.

AN enquiry into the knowledge or skill, assiduity, economy, or frugality, and good management with which the several descriptions of citizens in the United States pursue their employments, has never been made. The subject is copious, and would require much previous enquiry and detail. It is not intended, therefore, in this place to attempt a development of it: yet it may be serviceable to bestow upon it a few brief reflections. The learned professional will not be brought into view, as they are not strictly of the nature of the object contemplated. The planters, the farmers, the merchants, the navigators, the fishermen, the shipbuilders, the manufacturers and the mechanics, with the persons immediately employed by them, are all which are conceived to be comprehended in the subject. The body of the planters, that is, those who cultivate tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton, are, as a general description of cultivators, the best informed in regard to the object of their particular pursuit, though it is manifest that they have abundant matter for increased attention in perfecting their cultivation, in ascertaining those species of their valuable plants, which are most excellent, most certain, and most productive, in the improvement of their implements of husbandry, in the acquisition of auxiliary implements and machinery, in perfecting the modes of curing their produce, and preparing it for market, and particularly in the attainment of an adequate substitute for the ordinary species of labourers, a supply of which has become precarious. It appears to be worth their considering, too, as well with an eye to profit, as humanity, whether an advantageous variation in the employment of some of the blacks might not be made, by introducing upon every estate some of the simpler manufactures to employ children, old and invalid persons of both sexes, and particularly the females during that term when two lives depend upon their health.

The merchants, navigators, fishermen, and shipbuilders of the United States, may be safely affirmed to be four descriptions of our citizens, whose industry is as uniformly energetic and well directed, as those of any country in the world, though it is certain that a much stricter economy prevails among persons of some foreign nations engaged in those pursuits—an example demanding serious attention.

The manufacturers in some branches pursue their occupations under the disadvantages of very few errors; yet those citizens would be sensibly benefited, were they able to relieve themselves of certain parts of their labor by the attainment of the auxiliary machinery, which are the purchase of larger capitals than are yet engaged in their line. Circumstances, however, of various kinds, are daily contributing to remove this inconvenience. The bulk of the manufacturers do not want industry, nor skill enough to succeed in those simple manufactures, to which it is most their interest to apply themselves. It may be rather said, that they manufacture ordinary kinds of fabrics, from the nature of the demand, than that they manufacture badly. Their business is, moreover, progressively advancing, and has felt, on several occasions, some of them recent, the fostering hand of government.

The mechanic branches have been, till this time, on nearly as good a footing; but those employed in the erection of buildings ought now to seek the aid of such parts of science as have relation to their calling. Architecture has been little studied. It ought not to be forgotten, that a competent knowledge of it is no less conducive to economy and convenience, than to elegance and splendor.

The most important of all the employments of our citizens, that of the farmer, remains to be noticed. It is very much to be feared, that in point of execution, a candid examination would prove that this best of pursuits is most imperfectly conducted, at least in the grain states.

The proofs are, innumerable instances of impoverished lands, bodies of meadow lands, in the old settlements, which remain in a state of nature, an almost universal inattention to the making or preserving of manure, the frequent inattention to the condition of the feed grain, evidenced by the growth of inferior grain in fields of wheat, and by the complexion of the flour in some quarters, the bad condition of barns, stables and fences, and in some places the total want of the former, the deficiency of spring-houses or other cool dairies in extensive tracts of country, the want, or a trifling stock, of bees, the frequent want of orchards, and the neglect of those which have been planted by preceding occupants, the neglect of the sugar tree, the neglect of fallen timber and fuel, accompanied with the wanton felling of timber trees for fuel, the neglect of household manufactures in many families, the neglect of making pot-ash, the non-use of oxen, and above all, the growth in substance, of large bodies of farmers on lands of ordinary quality, while the inhabitants of extensive scenes, hardly extracted from much superior lands, a miserable sustenance and more miserable clothing.

It is a fact very painful to observe, and unpleasant to represent, but it is indubitably true, that farming in the grain states, their great best business, the employment most precious in free governments, is, too generally speaking, the least understood, or the least economically and attentively pursued, of any of the occupations which engage the citizens of the United States. It is acknowledged, however, with satisfaction, that great changes have been lately made, and that the energy, spirit of improvement, and economy, which have been recently displayed, promise the regular and rapid melioration of the agricultural system. All other things have taken a course of great improvement—and it cannot be apprehended that the yeomanry of the United States will permit themselves to be excelled by any of their brethren, in the most precious characteristic of a good citizen—*usefulness in their proper sphere.*

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If the following should be deemed worthy of a place in your Gazette, by inserting it you will serve the cause of truth and your country.

THE most judicious writers on civil government are agreed that a general prevalence of virtue among the citizens is essential to the existence and permanency of a republic, and experience proves the opinion to be well founded. It becomes the United States therefore, as they wish to secure the blessings of freedom and independence to themselves and posterity, to inspire the rising generation with a sacred regard to truth and justice, and to favour the cultivation of such principles as will give stability and dignity to their empire. The most effectual way to accomplish this end is to promote the interests of true religion—Virtue derives all its force and propriety, all its reason and beauty from religion; dissolve the alliance, and you at once reduce it to a mere speculative principle, and divest it of all its authority.

No other principle can supply the place of religion—the sense of honor and shame—the beauty of propriety and the reason and necessity of submitting to the decision of the majority, are weak restraints to men in the eager pursuits of their pleasures and passions. The constitution of human nature, as well as the history of civil society evinces the necessity of some authoritative principle, that will penetrate the heart and afford an invariable sanction to the rules of social and moral duty.

How preposterous is the conduct of those who declaim upon the progress of aristocratical principles in this country, and at the same time endeavour by their writings, their innuendoes, their anecdotes, and indeed by every means in their power to lessen the influence of those principles which form the only basis of a popular government.

Whence is it that the clergy are indiscriminately blackened under the odious name of priests, and religion, scandalized under the false appellation of superstition and priestcraft? Is there any thing that these declaimers have devised as a substitute for religion, that will be more effectual to produce virtue among mankind? If they have, let them make known the discovery, they shall have the honour of it, and be rewarded for their pains. But if not, let them keep silence, or speak consistently.—The man who endeavours to undermine religion, saps the foundation of moral virtue, relaxes the principles of social obligation, and whether he knows it or not, advocates the cause of anarchy or despotism.—Is there any class of men in the United States, who have discovered a more sincere and ardent attachment to the principles of the revolution than the clergy in general? Are there any who contributed more in their spheres to accomplish it? Were there any who displayed more fortitude, or did more to support the sinking spirits of their fellow citizens in the darkest stages of the war? Are there any who have given a more ready reception to such measures as have been generally thought conducive to the interests of this country? And are there any less exceptionable in their general deportment than they? How then have they provoked such abuse as certain writers are constantly casting on them?

Can it be affirmed that they are a seditious, discontented ambitious class of citizens? Are they involved with dangerous privileges? Are they disposed to form combinations against the measures

of government? Are they as numerous in proportion to the other classes of citizens as to render combinations easy or dangerous? Do they by their conversation or writings endeavour to enslave the minds of the people, and render them unfriendly to the laws? Are they entrusted with too much power? Have they too great revenues for citizens of a free country? Or have they a dangerous influence in the councils of their country? Some one or more of these charges must be supported in order to give a shadow of truth or propriety to the representations of certain writers; and I am well persuaded, that there is not a man in the United States who is not an idiot or worse who would openly attempt to support them.

The clergy, as far as innocence of manners—uprightness of conduct, and lives devoted to the most benevolent purposes can render them, are worthy of the esteem and approbation of their fellow citizens. They have more individual influence in training our citizens to the habits of sobriety and industry—in forming the manners of our youth and in impressing them with sentiments of virtue and morality, and in general in effecting the ends of civil government, than any denomination of citizens whatever; and what greatly enhances their merit is, that they have voluntarily secluded themselves from sharing the emoluments of government; they have renounced the prospect of wealth of honor, and of office, and have devoted their time and talents to the best interests of their country. Judge then ye whose souls are not utterly devoid of sensibility, if such disinterestedness merits no better return than derision and insult; if any class of citizens deserves the esteem of the public, it is that of the clergy; the sacrifices which they make, and the benefits which they contribute principally to procure, entitle them at least to the gratitude of their country. If these writers have any reasonable exceptions against the clergy in any respect, let them state them openly and candidly, and not assassinate-like divulge their scandal in so artful and dastardly a manner as to procure reception by its association with truth, and thus deprive the friends of virtue of any suitable mode of defence.

Such conduct considered either in a moral or political view is abominable—it is beneath the character of a man of sense or taste; it is a notorious breach of good manners—a gross insult to the feelings and opinions of their fellow-citizens, and tends ultimately to the destruction of our own constitution and of all free government.—But what renders their conduct the more detestable is, that like Satan who ensnared and ruined our first parents by professions of friendship and attachment; they pretend a zeal for equal liberty and the rights of men, and under this mask endeavor to propagate opinions destructive of all order and subordination in society and utterly subversive of the principles that constitute the only basis of civil government.

These gentlemen if we may judge from the specimens they have given us of their opinions have quite outdone Epicurus, and all the Atheists and Deists of ancient or modern times. They never denied the necessity of religion to civil government, but on the contrary, they supported the necessity of maintaining the appearance of it though they disbelieved its reality.

But if these writers are resolved at all events to obtrude their sentiments upon the public; I would advise them to abridge the labour by publishing at once a new edition of Tindal—Toland—Chubb—or some other of that fraternity, as they are now out of print as well as out of credit; and try whether their beloved doctrines will succeed better in this country than they did in Great-Britain.

This in my opinion would be a much better way, and I am sure a much more honourable way than to retail their principles by scraps, and that without the genius or taste of the original writers.

I am not a clergyman and therefore have spoken the more freely, but I am certain I speak the sentiments of a very large proportion of my fellow-citizens, and I think of every one not blinded by prejudice or diverted of the feelings of humanity.

I am yours, &c.

PHILAGATHOS.

P A R I S, May 31.

YOU will see by the decrees of the National Assembly, that the conjectures we communicated to you by the last post have been literally fulfilled. The King's Guard are assigned to the Military School, and the service at the Thuilleries is performed by the National Parisian Guards. The gardens are shut, and no person allowed to enter them; all is suspicion, fear, and accusation.

From Valenciennes we learn from a good channel, that the Generals have renounced the plan of offensive war recommended by the Marechal de Luckner, who is to conduct it, to adopt the defensive project of Mons. de Rochambeau who has resigned. We should scarce dare to send you this extraordinary piece of intelligence, did we not think ourselves authorized to rely upon the authenticity of our information.

It is something curious and worthy the confused ideas of our modern philosophers, that a nation which de

clares war, should think to carry it on defensively—what if the House of Austria, against whom the war is declared, and with whom the choice seems more naturally to reside, should determine to carry it on in this way too? what would be the result? an armed frontier on either side without any aggression of territory.

Some very incendiary publications having made their appearance here, going even to the length of applauding regicide; and papers having been publicly distributed of the following horrid contents:—"Six months ago I foretold that our generals (all creatures of the court) would betray the nation, and deliver up the frontiers; my hope is, that the army will open their eyes, and see that the first thing they have to do is to massacre their generals." M. de Benquet entered the National Assembly with one of these papers in his hand, and in a very animated speech execrated the publication of such papers, and recommended the prosecution of the authors and publishers, which was decreed accordingly. During the course of the debate much was said of the liberty of the press; but it was determined that every thing libellous and licentious should be restrained and punished.

BRUSSELS, May 10.

The ill success of the first invasion on the part of the French is the more fortunate for our government, as the public tranquility is not too well secured in our provinces. No district, village, or individual, it is true, declared for them, on the entrance of their troops, though the enterprize was planned by the French ministry on that supposition. The partizans, however, of the famous Vander Noot do not seem inclined to remain quiet; they have taken advantage of the moment when the cities in the interior parts of the country were furnished with troops, to raise the people in various places, and urge them to the commission of excesses at Diest. They have mal-treated a number of respectable citizens, destroyed their property, pillaged and damaged their houses, and committed all the outrages that the spirit of party could compel them to. The monks, we are assured, are at the head of these fanatics, and have seduced them under the pretence that those whom they insulted were *Vonckiests*, or royal enemies to the constitution of Brabant. At Louvain there has been a conflict between the citizens and the students, the martial law was proclaimed, and they fired on those who, in spite of it, continued riotous, by which many persons were killed. Yesterday morning a detachment of infantry, another of dragoons, and some artillery, set off, from Brussels, to restore tranquility in those two cities.

LONDON, May 27.

The villainous attempt which appeared last week, to burn down the Houses of Parliament, and some other circumstances, join to tell us, that there are turbulent spirits who have set a party to work to make such mischief here; but the greatest part of the people are satisfied and happy in comparing our state with that of the neighboring nations; and it is to be hoped, that the eyes of government are on the watch, and steadily resolved, to punish in an exemplary manner, all those who are traitorously endeavoring to introduce mischief and confusion among us.

Count Cabarras, who was deprived of his liberty under the administration of count Florida Blanca, has obtained permission to justify himself on the cause of his detention. Major-general Pignatelli, who was sent from Madrid, and several other persons who had been disgraced, are also recalled by count d'Aranda.

The declaration of war by France has considerably lowered the funds at Vienna. They are now two per cent. below par.

JUNE 7.

Our prospects now are truly delightful—political foes uniting in the common cause of the Constitution—its opposers sinking into contempt and awed into silence—the King adored—his Minister beloved—so true it is that—

"Nought can England rue,
If England to ITSELF do prove but TRUE!"

Catharine the great, Empress of Russia, has published a declaration which is a Chef d'Ouvre, and Unique in the diplomatic annals. From motives of transcendent generosity and disinterestedness, says this magnanimous Princess, I have ordered my troops to march into Poland, being graciously inclined to restore to the illustrious nation of the Poles, a Constitution which they abhor, and under which they have unanimously adopted another, which secures their liberty and independence.—How consequentially this great female argues!!!

Every day brings to light some discovery that does honor to the genius of our countrymen, and forms a preface of the increased prosperity and glory of England: The improvement in the steam engine, and its application to new objects: The wonderful art of multiplying pictures in oil colours, so as not to be distinguishable from the originals but by microscopic attention: The discovery of so many different kinds and qualities of arts:—All these, and many other circumstances, mark the present as an era of rapid advancement in science and practical knowledge. An invention of equal importance to any of these, attracts attention at the present moment: and it peculiarly becomes the conductor of a Printing Press to mention it:—A gentleman of Kent has found out a chemical process, which renders paper made of any rags, as white as that made of the finest kind; which, it is hoped, will considerably reduce the price of paper.

Lord Lauderdale's single signature to the late protest, gives him a very just claim to the title of Lord Unit.

Napper Tandy's trial is to come on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Monday the 11th of June. The Bill of Indictment contains four counts against him.

A great personage in France lately said, let them do what they please, they never can detach my heart from the House of Austria.

At a consultation held in the House of Commons, upon the *inflammable Breaches* found in an adjoining closet, Sir Joseph Banks took away a slip of the same, to make experiments thereon.—This the public may depend upon is a fact.

The Count Staray who commanded the Austrians in the engagement with the French, is an Hungarian Nobleman of the first rank, a Knight of Malta, and of the order of Maria Theresa.—He is lineally descended from Prince Ragotzi, a Prince of Transylvania.

He was trained up in the military school of Marshal Laudohn, and made all his campaigns under that General.

Staray served in the late war against the Turks, and killed, with his own hand, the Bashaw of Belgrade, and took his horse and accoutrements, and sent the Turk's bridle as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Many people affected by the circumstance of a noble Lord's (Rodney) body, being kept above ground by the Sheriff's Writ, exclaim against the cruelty of such a law; but, alas, say the prisoners in many of the gaols of England, let us only be free while we live, and you may arrest our bodies, when dead, with all our hearts.

The corpse of a Peer may certainly be stopped by the laws of England for a debt. The body is no longer a Peer.—The son is the Peer as soon as the father is dead, whether he be buried or not.—O, the pity of it, immortal Rodney, O the pity of it.

The Duke of York is buying several running horses. He gave Lord Barrymore 2800 guineas for Chanticleer after his last match won.

The Age of Chivalry is not gone by.

His late Majesty of Sweden having, at the close of the war between the Swedes and Russians, been pleased to install Sir Sydney Smith in the presence of both armies, with the *Order of the Sword*, of the first class, which honor gives to him and his heirs the privilege of Peerage in that kingdom: His Majesty, at the particular request of the late King of Sweden, invested Sir Sydney the 16th ult. in form with the Collar of that order.

CONCORD, (N.H.) July 18.

It is fashionable to rail at every thing (whether just or unjust it matters not) which is contrary to *public whim*—or, in other words, which is not strictly customary. It was a custom, for many years, for people, in different parts of the United States, to receive newspapers by the mails, free of postage—This was a *custom*—But JUSTICE awakes with the new, efficient government, and points out a more equitable mode.—The Guardians of our Liberties do not see any injustice in a man's paying for transporting his newspapers, even if they be transported in the public mail—nor do they see the justice of an individual's employing a servant of the public in his own private business, without compensating the public therefor.—Hence, we suppose, they thought themselves wholly justifiable in laying postage on newspapers carried in the mail:—In consequence of this, many have strove to traduce the character of Congress, and have hallooed in the people's ears, that the liberty of the press is infringed—that despotism begins to prevail—that our rulers will enslave us, &c. But no—this is not honest dealing.—The liberty of the press remains secure.—Tho' Congress may have *infringed* the right of transporting newspapers in the public mail, *free of expense to individuals*—they have not infringed the Freedom of the Press! It is yet Free—nor are our papers *stamped*!—The present establishment renders the exchange of papers, between the respective printers on the continent, more sure than ever it was before since the birth day of America:—Postmasters are now bound by law to forward all exchange papers to the printers—before they were not—of consequence the circulation of News is more certain and extensive.—The printers in New-Hampshire may now receive papers from the printers in Georgia, or any other state in the Union, regularly.—Therefore, the liberty of the press is not infringed.—The tax on subscribers' newspapers is certainly JUST—Nor is the tax extravagant—though perhaps half the sum might have answered the purpose. The postage on a weekly paper, conveyed in the mail from Philadelphia to the centre of New-Hampshire, will be but very little more than a private post would charge, for conveying the same paper from the centre of New-Hampshire to the extremity thereof—a distance, perhaps, of about one fifth. Those who decry the tax, are those only whose private interests interfere—at least, their objections cannot arise from a republican spirit—but from a quite different cause: it is because they are obliged to pay for a benefit, which they long enjoyed *gratis*, but for which they ought always to have paid. Is the government under obligations to send newspapers to individuals, who chuse to take them, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, free of postage? An individual has as just a right to demand a horse to ride a journey of that distance, on private business of his own, and to have his expenses defrayed by the public.—The tax on papers is no more an infringement on the press, than a private post rider's refusing to distribute papers through the country, gratis, would be. If people were once *accustomed* to it they would demand, as a just claim, a fee for receiving newspapers gratis—and would say, the liberty of the press was infringed, if the fee were not paid.—The government does not compel people to receive newspapers by the mail—nor does it debar them the privilege of using any other mean that they may find more convenient. And till individuals are willing to transport the mail for the public, gratis, they ought not to expect the free transportation of their newspapers. Where is the Justice of it? In truth, Justice is out of the play—and a selfish disposition, dangerous in a Republican country, is substituted. Because we were once indulged in receiving our papers free of postage, shall we say it is unjust if we not always gratified in that way? We might, with equal propriety, maintain, that because our forefathers wore *short coats*, it is unjust, tyrannical, and antifeederal, for us to wear *long ones*!

HUDSON, August 2.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Henry Lyon of this city, calmly and deliberately, in the presence of a number of people, walked down the ferry stairs into Hudson's river, till the water was as deep as his breast, when he immediately fell backwards and was drowned. Notwithstanding he continued in the water not more than eight or ten minutes—and every exertion possible was made to restore him to life—all endeavors were ineffectual. An incident so extraordinary naturally roused the attention of the people, and led them to enquire into its cause. From every circumstance it is highly probable that Mr. Lyon was deprived of his reason. For a considerable time past he has been subject to periodical fits of insanity, which continued but for a short time, and almost immediately deprived him of sense and motion.

PROVIDENCE, August 4.

Capt. Corey, of the Sloop Nancy, arrived here on Thursday last, in 12 Days from Leogane. He informs, that on the 11th of July two 74 gun ships and a frigate arrived at Cape-Francois from France, with 2000 troops; that these ships brought the decree of the National Assembly in favor of the people of Colour and free Blacks; that the decree had been published, and unanimously accepted at the Cape, after which the ships, with the Governor-General of the Cape, and Mr. Roumes, a Commissioner from France, accompanied by 1500 troops, proceeded to St. Mark, at which place the decree was likewise accepted unanimously; and that from thence they proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the decree was also submitted to.—Capt. Corey, on his passage, fell in with a ship returning from Cuba to Port-au-Prince, with a large number of emigrants that had fled from Hispaniola. The Negroes that had been in arms were returning to the plantations, and there was some prospect of tranquility being restored.

BOSTON, August 4.

OUR COUNTRY.

As it respects public affairs has every thing to *hope*, and nothing to *fear*. If there is not a peace made with the Indians, it will not be the fault of the Supreme Executive—as every project which can be supposed to accelerate it, is in train. As to past transactions, a full developement will undoubtedly take place the next session of Congress, and justice will be done. The recruiting service goes on with vigour and success—and, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that after this, our frontiers will forever repose in peace—and the wilderness blossom as the rose. Universal tranquility, in respect to the laws of the Union, prevails in all parts of the Nation—and we trust we shall long continue to happy as to "*know our happy state*."

Frequent mention is made in the General Orders of the French Army, of our beloved President—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of France.

ANTIGUA, June 25.

The commotions which for some time past existed in Martinique, we are informed, have totally subsided.

SALEM, August 7.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Captain Strong arrived here yesterday from Bilbao, which he left the 8th of June. A Spanish officer in the land service informed him, that there were orders for raising 18,000 men in the northern parts of Spain, to be sent to Madrid, to overawe the people as was supposed, who begin to talk and write too freely of the measures of government. The Queen's party is considered there (as was the case in France) as inimical to the interests of the people, in compliance with whose wishes and contrary to hers, the present ministers have been brought into office.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) August 2.

DIED—At the Rock Landing, on the 12th ult. MARTIN BRIMMER SOHIER, lieutenant in the second United States regiment, and adjutant of the federal troops in Georgia.

FROM THE VIRGINIA CHRONICLE.

THE GOOD WIFE.

WHILE in the labyrinth that Fashion forms, Some Wives are lost, and round its mazes roam, The good Wife guards her children from the storms

That LIFE annexes to this transient home. Content to see their new ideas rise, And their young heads get nearer to the skies.

MUSIC can thrill thro' many a nervous fair, Whose nerves no infant accents ever mov'd; Stage mimic Misery draw the real tear, And mimic Lovers show them how THEY lov'd.

MUSIC and LOVE wait here the Husband's step, And her's the sorrow, when her children weep.

Rais'd where at mountain-height Hygeia lives, Above the glare that gaudy grandeur shows; The trusty, good Wife raises future Wives, And her kind breast with kindlier transport glows. As pleas'd, the views the prattling brood increase, And each new comer bring the branch of peace.

Though gawgaw Gaiety should flun her way, And Science spurn her from his lofty height, 'Tis not for her to flail—a "meteor day," Or trace the comet in his vagrant flight. Enough she knows, her seasons roll serene, Her good Man happy, and her infants clean.

The Sun's first light still sees the good Wife rise, His ray of noon still cheers her useful toil, His last faint beam oft lingers in the skies, As loth the tender intercourse to spoil. And friendly Night that shields her while at rest, Light lays his shadows on her peaceful breast.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

CONSISTENCY!

"HONOR and shame from no condition rise," Says Pope—but modern patriots say helies— For if the wayward dame Should point the way to fame; And one of Crispin's cobling race, Should quit his Last to join the chace, And overtake the goddess as she runs, 'Bout "boots, and straps, and awls," our ears their poet fluns. Patriots of philosophic phiz, Who make the very air to whiz, With canting notes that "men are equal," How little you regard the sequel. "Merit is all"—but Crispin in a coach, You load with obloquy and foul reproach; So modern patriots rave, till in a sweat, Then game for thousands—and ne'er pay a debt. C.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.

The General Advertiser of yesterday says— "By a courier arrived at Havre-de-Grace, just as an American vessel was about to sail for New-York, and which had but 27 days passage, the intelligence was received, that the army of M. la Fayette had taken the citadel of Namur, after having cannonaded and bombarded it for 48 hours successfully, with a formidable train of artillery, and then carried it by assault as soon as the breaches were sufficient to render it practicable. The French killed 3000 men, made 1500 prisoners, and only lost 500 men in the action. After the capture of the citadel, the French entered the town, where the inhabitants were dressed in the national cockade, and where the three coloured flag was unfurled and ornamented by the cap of liberty.

"The citizens offered refreshments to the French troops, who accepted but paid for what they took.

"Detachments of M. la Fayette's army surprised and took Mons and Charleroy, where they made 1750 prisoners."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois, to his friend in this city, dated July 22.

"Emigrations from this island are still very great; a small portion of the Emigrants visit Philadelphia. If this spirit was prevalent only among the non-proprietors, it would be rather of advantage to this country; but it is more general among proprietors, and especially those in the best circumstances, who abandon, not only their public duty, but take away the protection their property stands in need of, and leave it unprotected. The people of colour appear willing, cordially to unite with persons of property only, they still entertain a great aversion for those of another class.

"Tho' they do not appear to place entire confidence in our acceptance of the decree of the 24th of March, yet their suspicions gradually die away.

"The Commander in Chief has visited St. Marc, Port au Prince, and Jeremie, where he now is. He has restored tranquillity wherever he has been. Part of the people of colour as well as whites, who have been concerned with Borel, are set at liberty.

"You must have learnt before this, that Borel having been named General of Port au Prince by the banditti at the time in possession of the city, left this place to go there. He first went to the Mole, with the delegation that came for him. There he got together all sorts of vagabonds and ill-intentioned people, bribing also several soldiers of the Mole. He even broke open the prison and released the murderers of Guiton and Molet; and collected a body of 200 or 300 men, with 15 or 16 small boats, which he had forcibly taken. With these he was to go to Port au Prince under the escort of two pirates belonging to that city, and a third carrying 20 guns was to meet him. But their project did not succeed: he was taken with 120 of his followers. Borel is still, with a number of his companions, in close confinement at Port au Prince. Their confinement has not a little contributed to restore tranquillity in that place.

Every thing begins to assume a better appearance in those quarters, as well as in the frontier parts. Proprietors are returning to their plantations. The northern parts will be the last to submit. We expect the return of the Commander in Chief with 15 or 1800 men of colour, to assist us in making forties. Our rebels will hold out no doubt, and I fear a long time. Since your departure we have been tolerably quiet. There has been no where any attempts of consequence, except at Jean Rabel and Port Paix, where the negroes have rebelled."

Accounts are received in London from the new colony of Blacks at Sierra Leona, dated March 26; they are proceeding with the utmost diligence in clearing the land and building of houses—some have been sick, and some have died—Mr. Clarkson the superintendent had been sick, but was recovering.—The climate is described as being more salubrious than had been expected. The united consent of all the neighboring chiefs has been obtained to establish the settlement—and the dispositions of King Naimbanna have appeared throughout to be extremely friendly.

A warrant has received the signature of the King of Great-Britain for a grant of £13,592, for the transportation of blacks from Nova-Scotia to the above settlement.

The Mayor of Paris being informed that the King of the French intended to quit that city, gave notice to the commandant of the forces to be on his guard.

The King was offended, and in a letter to the municipality of Paris, asks, "Why does the Mayor, in consequence of such reports, give orders to the Commandant-General, and communicate nothing to me, since it is his duty by the Constitution to execute my direction for the maintenance of the public tranquillity?"

The Mayor, in reply to the King, has published a statement of various particulars, to show that the extraordinary movements at the palace at that time, and the crowds assembled round the Thuilleries, with other interesting particulars, rendered it proper and indispensably necessary to take the measures he had adopted.

In answer to the King's remark, that it was the Mayor's duty by the Constitution to apply to him, M. Pethion says, "It is incorrect to say he ought to have taken the King's orders; for it would then be the King who would govern the police of Paris, who would communicate his pleasure to the Mayor, who would have to transmit it to the guard;—the King would also be the actual commander of the National Guard, which by law is not entrusted to him."

The Mayor concludes his letter by saying, that if the King himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he could not have imagined any other.

Observations on the present situation of landed property in America, have been recently published in London—These contain the most honorable testimonials in favor of the government of the United States—the funds of the Union, its laws, its flourishing circumstances and future prospects. Adverting to the purchases of lands, the observations say, that tracts of land in the back parts of New-York government, which had been sold in townships of six miles square, at 1/5 an acre, have been subdivided and sold in farms to settlers, from 1/2 to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars per acre, according to the situation and quality of the soil.

Collections are made and making in England, Scotland and Ireland, to assist the French in their war against the powers combined to restore the old government or despotism of France.—A proposition has been made in the Columbian Centinel for the people of the United States to evince their gratitude to the French nation, by "doing likewise."

An error is discovered by the marine surveyor of the admiralty, in the latitude of the islands of Scilly. The true latitude of the light-house on St. Agnes is found to be 49 deg. 53 min. 47 sec. N. and that of Pednathius Head, 49 deg. 52 min. 2 sec. N.

Private accounts from Paris down to the 5th of June, mention, that Messrs. Montmorin and Bertrand had published pamphlets, in answer to the wild denunciations of some hot heads, which had had a salutary effect in restoring the tranquillity of Paris, and opening the eyes of the people; also clearly shewing that the existence of an Austrian committee was merely ideal, and exposing the views of the party who supported the opinion of its reality.

JOHN BROWN and JOHN EDWARDS, Esqrs. are chosen to represent the State of Kentucky in the Senate of the United States.

Entries at the Custom House, Port of Philadelphia from Foreign Ports, from the 1st April, to the 30th June, 1792.

Ships	43
Barques	3
Snows	4
Brigs	89
Schrs.	41
Sloops	65

240 measuring 32,960 Tons.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Navigation, August 13, 1792.

It was Resolved, That the work of the Canal be immediately commenced on the Crown Level.

Capt. Basden, of the sloop Fame, arrived here on Monday last, in 15 days from Bermuda. When this vessel sailed from Bermuda, there was a scarcity of provisions in that island, which had induced Governor Hamilton to issue a proclamation, for allowing the importation of all kinds of provisions from any foreign ports whatsoever, in British vessels, navigated according to law, or any foreign vessels whatever, from the 24th of July, till the 1st of November next.

Extra of a letter from Bermuda, July 28.

"The ship Sovereign, Capt. Welsh, which arrived at Barbadoes the 13th inst. from London, on her passage out spoke the Lord Cambden

East-Indiaman, bound home with Government dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, containing the particulars of the taking of Seringapatam, after a severe conflict, but that Tippoo escaped."

The King of Hungary and Bohemia is in the 25th year of his age, having been born on the 12th of February, 1763.

At a meeting of a considerable number of citizens at Apple's Tavern, on Thursday and Saturday evenings, the 2d and 4th of August, a number of gentlemen were appointed as a committee "to correspond with the several parts of the State, in order to obtain the sentiments of the inhabitants on the subject of a proper representation in Congress, and of electors of a President and Vice-President—interrupting no man's right of suffrage, usurping no powers of acting for others, they deputed this committee to render those services, which the citizens could not individually engage in—And if on a free and full investigation of characters, proper names shall be obtained and proposed, they will no doubt meet the countenance and approbation of Pennsylvania—For this very desirable purpose the committee, named by the Meeting to represent them, invite their fellow citizens throughout the State, to a correspondence, through their chairman, GEORGE LATIMER—and will be happy to receive their sentiments on the most effectual mode to obtain a wife and virtuous representation for Pennsylvania, in Congress, and a proper choice of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—The committee appointed are—Messrs. George Latimer, Robert Wain, William Lewis, Israel Whelen, William Rawle, Richard Wells, Hilary Baker, John Wilcocks, and Benjamin R. Morgan.

Since the foregoing was prepared, a notification has appeared in the papers from a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, preparatory to a conference which they propose should be held at Lancaster the 20th of September next.

At a meeting of the merchants of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia, on the 14th ult. it was unanimously determined by them to purchase wheat hereafter by weight only—calculating the bushel at 60 pounds.

The Hartford (Con.) Bank began to discount the 8th inst.

Extra of a letter from Boston, August 5.

"The aim of the opposers of government is well understood among us—their endeavors to introduce confusion, I think, will be in vain.—We have had a large number of French families arrive here from the West-Indies, but the circumstance has not affected the rents. To take an advantage of people in their situation, would be diabolical—besides, it would be odious and oppressive to the inhabitants—for asking these houseless strangers an exorbitant rent, would lead to an enhancement of rents generally."

COMMUNICATIONS.

The right of suffrage is a most sacred deposit which every freeman should be tenacious of as the pledge of his own liberty and that of posterity. The right exercise of this important privilege is a consideration of the utmost importance.—The cunning and unprincipled politician will leave no artifice untried to bewilder and perplex the honest and unsuspecting voter in giving his suffrage—but to the unbias'd and independent mind, no duty is more plain and simple. Honesty and ability are the grand requisites for a candidate; where these are wanting, no professions ought to avail—for without them there is no security, and expectation will most assuredly be disappointed.

Parties will exist in most governments—in a free republic, their features are perhaps more strikingly portrayed than in a despotism. It would be affrontive to common sense to say that they are unknown in the United States.

The government of the people, such an one is that of this country, and of every free republic, knows no party—because the majority of the people can never be a party against themselves—the supposition is a gross absurdity—those therefore who oppose the government, are the party. There are men among us who have always been known as partizans, and violent ones too—these say they are opposed to the measures of the government only. But let me mory do its office. They have ever been hostile to the Constitution of the United States—and if they now pretend to be converted, their conversion is only a pretence, a medium by which they mean to introduce themselves into power—to administer a government they are in heart opposed to.—Can there be any safety in trusting such characters?

The party that is out naturally wishes to get into place. They consider those who are in office as adversaries who must be driven out. To have enemies is bad enough—but to be subject to their power, is ten times worse. The outs therefore consider the power of the government administered by their opponents as the power of their enemies. Hence we find them praising their proud spirit which scorns to flatter at court—their hatred and jealousy of power which is always on the watch, and their scorn of those who eat the bread of office. They put the indulgence of their passions on a rank with the virtue which subjects them to reason, and they seem to admire, with a spirit as sincere as it is enthusiastic, the purity of their views, the genuineness of their republicanism, and the ardor with which they labor, to better their condition. The English of all this regard for liberty among this junto, is, they hate their adversaries, and are trying to get help to overcome them. Of them it is eminently true, that self-love and public are the same. The cur that is shut out of doors will surely bark, especially in cold nights—but open the door, and he sneaks into the chimney corner silent and satisfied. If a stranger approach, however, he barks again with fury, and threatens to bite.—Which of our gumbler's would not be satisfied with a bone?

There is something entertaining in the cant of the hypocrites who profess such jealousy of the loss of liberty. They affect to dread the influence of the opinions propagated by their opponents, which they say tend to anarchy and monarchy.—for they are above making distinctions. If a plan against liberty were really formed, the conspirators would take the opposite course. They would out-cant the canters. They would found alarms when there was no danger, till jealousy itself should go to sleep. In short, they would tread in the steps of the virtuous junto who modestly deem themselves the trustees of the people's liberty—the people themselves whom they despise and imitate, being in their opinion, incapable of taking care of this precious property for themselves.

It will not be the fault of certain restless characters among ourselves, if the taunting predictions of our former enemies are not fulfilled.—It was said by them, "that the Union of the States would prove a rope of sand—that the disposition of the people of this country was so fickle and capricious, that when once released from their connection with Great-Britain, and their dependance on British power, they would never be able to form any government of their own, for the preservation of personal freedom and personal property." The world has seen that these imputations were unfounded, that they resulted from spleen and disappointment.

We have established a government which the patriotic world admires. We have prospered under the administration of that government beyond the anticipations and most sanguine hopes of its friends—and the prospect before us, while the same wise and judicious plans are pursued, is boundless. From hence we may justly infer, that the machinations of those who are so indefatigable in disseminating jealousies, propagating flanders, and pouring out abuse in respect to this government and its measures, are no better than agents in the blessed work of fulfilling the prophecies of our enemies. The good sense of the people will however prove a bulwark against their devices.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF the writer in the Gazette of the United States, under the signature of "An American," will come forward, and support the charges he has made against the Editor of the National Gazette, he shall be answered. Personal charges from an anonymous writer deserve no answer, and shall have none—from

The Editor of the National Gazette.

August 14.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

AMONG the various descriptions of persons in a free community, there is none perhaps that ought to be watched with greater caution than the cunning politician. There are many of this denomination extant now-a-days—and at the season of elections such are always peculiarly busy and alert. Some might be mentioned who have never distinguished themselves in any manner, but by their opposition to those measures which have proved the salvation of our country—and have placed on a firm foundation the hopes of every indutrious citizen.—Others there are, whose genuine character and principles are not so fully developed as that a proper opinion can be formed of them. Surely no wise man will put his confidence in those who, from several circumstances which might be mentioned, it is impossible should be known to the people.—The old adage—Trust no one on a slight acquaintance—applies with peculiar force to matters of political public concern.—A man destitute of modesty, is generally destitute of honesty.—The electors of this commonwealth, and of this city in particular, have been repeatedly admonished to be on their guard against the designs of the leaders of parties—but these admonitions are principally designed to counteract the views of those who wish that the people should take effectual measures to promote a concert of views in selecting the most worthy and confidential characters to represent them in Congress.—Surely it is of the greatest importance that the aggregate body of citizens should act understandingly in this important business—that they should be united as far as possible—that they should give their votes from information, sentiment and principle, and a full persuasion that their suffrages are bestowed on the most meritorious characters.—It is notorious that parties exist in the State—those who say they do not, are most undoubtedly taking measures which will prove that their assertions to the contrary are meant to deceive.

Let the free electors reflect in time on characters, professions and principles—and determine in due season what they will do—for those candid, cunning politicians, who are so much afraid that a delegation of the right of suffrage should take place, have been the first to controul the opinion of the people, by secret nominations.—"Prove all things—hold fast that which is good." A.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Ely,	Smailwood,	N. Carolina
Peter Augustus,	Robson,	St. Eustacia
La Maria Sophia,	Martial,	C. Francois
Sch'r. Alexandria,	Town,	Port-au-Prince
Nancy,	Wallace,	Virginia
Pink,	Pierce,	N. Carolina
Example,	Leavant,	Massachusetts
Sloop Endeavor,	Perkins,	Virginia
Polly,	Conden,	ditto
Harriot,	Havens,	St. Martius
Lark,	Barrows,	ditto
Three Friends,	Doming,	Georgia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/6
3 per Cents,	12/10
Deferred,	13/2
Full Shares Bank U. S. 50	percent. prem.
3 shares,	62

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the State of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served _____ (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ State of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of _____ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed _____ in the presence of _____

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED, THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED, That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Sunday Schools.

THE society for the institution and support of First-Day or Sunday Schools, in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, having established two schools for boys, under the care of Mr. John Poor, and Mr. John Barry, and one school for girls, under the care of Mr. John Ely; the Board of Visitors do hereby earnestly solicit all their fellow-citizens, who cannot otherwise avail themselves of educating those under their care, to send them to those schools, to receive that instruction which is so necessary to qualify them for usefulness in civil society.

Firmly persuaded of this great truth, that to disseminate knowledge, is preparing mankind for virtue, freedom, and happiness; the Board do therefore also earnestly request, that all their fellow citizens who have experienced the advantages of education, will use their influence with those whose circumstances prevent the instruction of their children, to send them to those schools, that they may thereby derive the advantages intended by the Society.

Philadelphia, 5th July, 1792.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18.

(ep.tf)

AMERICAN LEAD MANUFACTORY.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WARE-HOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

PROPOSALS,
By ISAAC NEALE,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
(The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the PAGANS.

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through so many editions in Europe, every thing which might be said to recommend to valuable a work, is rendered useless; and as it is now almost, if not entirely out of print, the publisher trusts there will be little difficulty in procuring a respectable list of subscribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work shall be put to press in October next, provided there shall be 250 subscribers.

Any person subscribing for, or procuring subscribers for twelve books, and will be responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of subscribers shall be prefixed to the work.

Subscriptions received by most of the Bookellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may please to encourage the work by procuring subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names subscribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792.

(ep 3w)

THE AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER, OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789:—

An authentic and original collection of OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

AND EXTRACTS FROM THE

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Bookellers, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookeller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia.

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form

Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c. Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half-volumes; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

* * As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be increased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed.

July 21.

epif

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other

Bookellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different

Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of

all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4.

(epif)

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER,

from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792.

[ep7w]

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to graze, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoke-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-Street, or at No. 81, South Water-Street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17.

(epif)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-Street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2.

(t.f.)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late REV. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 14th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary out-houses.

HENRY TOWNSEND, BENJ. STODDERT, } Executors.
(ep10) THOMAS JOHNS, }

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potomac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14Jul)

R. STODDERT.

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and the debt indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD, JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1792.

(tf)

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 2 1/2 per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS,

Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792.

(ep5)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.—Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapman on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies. Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets.—Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.—Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce.—Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. McFingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.—Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings.—Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12. Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chaleport.—Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar.—plain, half a dollar.

13. The Dowry Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto.—Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/3.—plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum.—Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.—Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse.—Prices, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged.—Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys.—Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American.—Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations—a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25.

[ep1w]

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest imported from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chestnut and Market Streets.